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REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984

To: The Commissioner of Food and Agriculture

In accordance with the requirements of section 38 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I herewith submit a report of the activities of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1983 and ending on June 30, 1984.

The control and/or eradication of major disease problems in the domestic animal population has a very real impact on the price, quality, safety and availability of the food and fiber produced. Feed, climate and transportation costs are beyond internal control. Efficient disease control and prevention represents a margin of profit to the producer and a measure of quality and safety to the consumer. The Division of Animal Health seeks to provide these factors through the administration of sections 1 through 48 of Chapter 129 and other applicable sections of the General Laws.

The Division employs a staff of twenty-five: four Veterinarians, five Animal Health Inspectors, six Poultry/Products Inspectors (field staff of fifteen), a Director, a Supervisor of Riding Academies and an office staff of eight to monitor, control and keep the required records for a domestic animal population consisting of more than 120,000 cattle, 50,000 swine, 25,000 equines, 15,000 sheep and goats, over 2 million birds and a considerable number of miscellaneous species such as bison, zoo and park animals and other species. Since all of the above are located on more than 25,000 premises (not counting retail outlets for their products), the inspecting and record-keeping tasks are huge. In addition to the general health surveillance for resident animals, many thousands more are being imported, exported, used for research, exhibited at shows and fairs or sold at auction. The Division work-load is very great, and grossly hampered by vacant positions. Filling these depends on a budgetary increase as well as the availability of at least three more state cars as well as the return of three to useable condition. At the close of fy 1984 only nine cars were available and operating. (All are leased from the Motor Vehicle Management Bureau) The Division is working well below the safe level of efficient disease control as a result. Surveillance testing (BRT, MCI, etc.) runs as much as 90 days late. The re-testing of import cattle, due within 45-60 days post import, is less than 70% completed within the proper time frame. Federal cut-backs are adding to the work-load in swine testing. Entire programs (Swine Brucellosis Validation of the state) will be done by the state - or not at all. A different problem exists in the office. Our work is highly technical, requiring a high degree of knowledge in both zoology and animal husbandry. This knowledge is not available to us on the clerk level and is not assimilated quickly. We require pin-point accuracy in the preparation of interstate and international shipping charts, another skill not easily learned. The Division is, therefore, in urgent need of three things: a budgeting increase, the filling of all vacant positions and the assignment of a full complement of cars from the Motor Vehicle Management Bureau.

Our operating budget for fy 1984 was \$565,926 with a small surplus resulting from a high degree of under-staffing. Amounts in the fy 84 budget, by subsidiary, appear on page 6. Statistical tables for each program follow the body of this report.

The Tuberculosis Program: All cattle in the Commonwealth are scheduled for Tuberculin-testing, at state expense, once every three years. Each test requires two visits by an accredited Veterinarian - one to inject and one to read the results 72 hours later. Many dairy herds are actually tested every year, in order to satisfy certain state-of-destination milk laws. These owner-paid tests represent a sizeable annual cost to a herdsman, for the privilege of selling his milk outside of Massachusetts. Since we are now "Accredited Free" in bovine Tuberculosis, we feel that neighboring states could relax their testing requirements accordingly, but our efforts toward that end have been unavailing. Our manpower situation does not permit us to complete the small one- or two-animal beef herds. Since most of these are intended for slaughter and will undergo carcass-testing at that time, these are also covered under the TB surveillance program. We have also completed the first year of a three-year plan to convert from individual herd rotation to complete town rotation. When completed, this will make the entire Tuberculosis testing program more efficient, both in mileage and personnel.

The Brucellosis Program: June 30, 1984 marked the end of the thirteenth month that Massachusetts has been rated "Free" in Cattle Brucellosis, and the 28th month since the last case of field-strain brucellosis in a Massachusetts herd. This is the highest possible rating, one shared by 18 other states, most of which are in the northeast. It clears our cattle to go to many states without test and is of considerable export value as well as providing resident herds with a proper degree of protection. In order to continue this status, we rely heavily on several state-paid programs: calf-hood vaccination, the retest of all imported cattle and, with federal aid, the use of the Brucella Milk Ring Test (the BRT) and the Market Cattle Inspection Plan (MCI) for surveillance. Bovine Dealer registration and reporting add to our control of cattle movement and provide traceback capability. Since Brucellosis still exists in states to our south and west, and since Massachusetts is an importing state, continued vigilance against this disease is an absolute necessity.

Swine Brucellosis: This disease continues to decline, with state-wide Validation a reachable goal. At the end of fy 84, infection was known to exist on only three farms, all of which were under plan for the depopulation of breeders. Since USDA plans to end swine testing early in our fy 85 (October 1, 1984), the Division of Animal Health has begun plans for the re-validation of already-tested herds as well as the attainment of state-wide full validation. Once this has been completed, then moderate surveillance programs will assure retention of full validation.

Other Swine Diseases: The federal Swine Protection Act requires the cooking of all garbage containing meat or meat by-products, closely paralleling our own state's garbage-cooking law. Both are designed to control or eradicate several swine diseases, notably hog cholera, African swine disease and trichinosis. Since both require temperature checks and the inspection of both premises and cooking devices, we rely on federal inspections for our own program. The Division also monitors swine movement through a dealer permit law with accompanying vehicle identification plates. A Pseudorabies control law went into effect early in

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fy 84, requiring the certification of breeding swine prior to entry into Massachusetts. Since this disease can also be fatal to cattle and other animals, its entry here could have serious repercussions to agriculture. The Commonwealth is believed to be Pseudorabies-free at this time.

Pet Shop Licensing: This program is of particular value in the area of traceback to place of origin for possibly infected birds and animals. Record-keeping is required for all sales in excess of twenty-five dollars, which includes most parrots. Since Exotic Newcastle Disease is endemic in South America, and since most psittacine birds originate there, it is vitally important to have traceback capability in the event of an outbreak. These have occurred in several areas of the United States, costing the federal government many millions of dollars each year. Exposed birds have been traced to Massachusetts, but without disease confirmation. Pet Shop inspections are regularly made by agents of the Massachusetts S.P.C.A. as well as by our state Veterinarians.

Equine Programs: The position of Supervisor of Riding Academies was filled in fy 83, allowing full implementation of all licensing programs-Riding Schools and Stables, Riding Instructors and Horse Auctions and Transporters. The first two, inaugurated in 1974, have resulted in a general improvement in the calibre of Riding Schools and instruction offered. Both humane and consumer interests are well-addressed in all three programs. The number of equines stabled in Massachusetts has declined materially since 1976, but their value and quality has risen materially. Olympic Gold and Silver medalists, for several Games, have been Massachusetts riders. The Division encourages the vaccination of all equines for Eastern Encephalitis, a program which is, generally, well-followed although several deaths from this disease occurred in fy 84.

Guard Dog Business Licensing: Fy 84 represented the first full year of licensing. One business was refused a license, and, after due prosecution, sold its animals. A total of 14 such businesses were licensed. Since this is primarily animal protective legislation, inspections are regularly performed by agents of MSPCA, and Animal Rescue Leagues of both Boston and New Bedford.

Hearing Ear Dog Training Business: This licensing program was mandated under legislation passed late in fy 84. Rules and regulations have been proposed and hearings for their promulgation have been scheduled for fy 85. Only two such businesses are known to exist in Massachusetts at this time.

Rabies Control: Under this program all hospitals report animal bites to the dog officer or animal control officer in the town where the bite occurred. The animal, usually a dog, is then quarantined for ten days. With rabies in raccoons increasing alarmingly in the mid-atlantic states, concern over this disease (fatal to humans) has increased accordingly, as has media interest. As a result, we have tightened this program, insofar as both reporting and quarantines are concerned. A new, apparently safer and with much less side effect, vaccine has been marketed for human use. Human protection is recommended, particularly for persons traveling abroad.

Drug-Testing in Pulling Animals: As in previous years, spot-checking for drugs in pulling horses, ponies and oxen has taken place at various agricultural fairs where this competition is held. Testing itself has

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been done, courtesy of the Racing Commission Laboratory in Jamaica Plain, for the same drugs which are forbidden racing animals. No positive drug tests were found in fy 84, for the second full year. This program has had excellent support, both from spectators and competitors.

Poultry Program: With field personnel at or near full strength in fy 84, all inspecting services were considerably improved. Statistics for egg inspections at stores, institutions, processing plants and hospitals follow on page 24. With the outbreak of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, all poultry fairs and classes for poultry were cancelled and the Secretary of State signed an Emergency Order providing further controls against entry. An Emergency Contingency Plan was written, with the cooperation of a number of state agencies and both exhibition and commercial poultry interests. The disease was confined to three southern states, but resulted in the loss of over 11 million birds and a cost, to the federal government, of over 50 million dollars. The support of the Governor's Office, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs and the Commissioner of Food and Agriculture was of incalculable value in the preparation of the plan which had to be made in case this disease reached Massachusetts' \$5 million poultry flocks. The permanent addition of all poultry to the Prior-to-entry permits required by this state was a special product of this emergency.

Conclusion: At the end of fy 84 the Division of Animal Health takes just pride in two events of great value to our state's agricultural production.

One is the retention, for a second full year, of "FREE" status in Bovine Brucellosis.

Two is the acquisition of "ACCREDITED-FREE" status in Bovine Tuberculosis.

Both are of enormous value to producers, consumers and farmers. They represent untiring work as well as the full cooperation of Farmers, Veterinarians, state and federal agencies, cattle dealers and milk producers. Our special thanks.

Problems: At the end of fy 84 the Division of Animal Health had two vacant clerical positions and three vacant field positions. With a total of 25 positions allowed, Animal Health is now operating at 80% efficiency. Given new programs (Guard Dog Licensing, Hearing Ear Dog Business Licensing, etc.) heavy disease threats to our multi-million dollar domestic animal industry, the gradual encroachment of rabies, the increased human awareness to the animal-related diseases of Trichinosis, Tuberculosis and Brucellosis the ability of the Division to function properly at 80% employment is not only problematic - it is to court disaster.

The Division requires the use of state-owned vehicles (leased from Motor Vehicle Management Bureau) for 15 of its field personnel. It needs one for a 16th, Supervisor of Riding Academies. At the end of fy 84 the Division had the use of nine operable cars. Without assigned cars, our work cannot be accomplished at all. Further courting disaster.

For several years we have pointed out the lack of large animal diagnostic laboratory facilities in the state. This problem remains, further exacerbated by the inadequacy of Veterinary Services once provided by the Paige Laboratory on the Amherst campus of the University of Massachusetts. This laboratory is grossly understaffed, underequipped and poorly managed. Contracts for diagnostic services from Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine failed to materialize. Time is of the essence in any disease outbreak. Without prompt, which means local - diagnostic services no outbreak can be controlled.

Federal Personnel and Budget cutbacks will endanger a number of programs, including state Validation in Swine Brucellosis. Without major field staff additions, the Division of Animal Health is in no position to take up this vitally important testing program.

Our thanks... The Division of Animal Health is deeply indebted to many agencies for their help and support: to Governor Michael Dukakis, Secretary of Environmental Affairs Jamie Hoyte, Commissioner of Food and Agriculture Frederic Winthrop, numerous members of the Legislature, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Animal Rescue Leagues of Boston and New Bedford, the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, Veterinary Science Services from the University of Massachusetts, the Suburban Experiment Station, practicing Veterinarians and our state's entire farming community. Our present disease-free status, in a number of important zoonotic diseases, most truly reflects this joint effort.

Respectfully submitted

Mabel A. Owen

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FY-84 03 SUBSIDIARY

1983	T.B.	VAC.	BLEEDING	TOTAL
SEPTEMBER	\$ 399.00	\$1,735.00	\$ 120.00	\$2,254.00
OCTOBER	\$ 295.00	\$ 322.00	\$ 121.50	\$ 738.50
NOVEMBER	\$ 55.00	\$3,594.00	\$ 72.00	\$3,721.00
DECEMBER	\$ 290.00	\$1,762.00	\$ -----	\$2,052.00
1984	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
JANUARY	\$1,069.00	\$2,070.00	\$ -----	\$3,139.00
FEBRUARY	\$2,797.00	\$2,086.00	\$ 79.00	\$4,962.00
MARCH	\$5,128.00	\$1,796.00	\$ 190.50	\$7,114.50
APRIL	\$3,182.00	\$3,072.00	\$ 27.00	\$6,281.00
MAY	\$1,475.00	\$2,052.00	\$ 358.50	\$3,885.50
JUNE	\$1,952.00	\$3,556.00	\$ 567.00	\$6,075.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$16,42.00	\$22,045.00	\$1,535.50	\$40,222.50

A/P FY-84 03 SUBSIDIARY

JUNE	\$ 245.00	\$ 542.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 796.00
JULY	\$2,033.00	\$1,960.00	\$ 180.00	\$4,173.00
AUGUST	\$ 567.00	\$ 488.00	\$ 16.50	\$1,071.50
OCTOBER	\$ -----	\$ 98.00	\$ -----	\$ 98.00
TOTAL	\$2,845.00	\$3,088.00	\$ 20,5.50	\$6,138.50

1983 Appropriation

Subsidiary	01	-	335,072.00
	02	-	41,534.00
	03	-	96,000.00
	04	-	-
	05	-	-
	06	-	360.00
	07	-	2,857.00
	08	-	-
	09	-	1,728.00
	10	-	16,045.00
	11	-	2,569.00
	12	-	3,570.00
	13	-	250.00
	14	-	15,382.00
	15	-	-
	16	-	20,972.00

Total			\$ 536,339.00
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REVENUE PRODUCING PROGRAMS

Pet Shops.....	\$10,702.00
Guard Dogs.....	750.00
Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine.....	460.00
Horseback Riding Instructors.....	16,466.00
Stables.....	14,252.00
Equine Dealer.....	485.00
Equine Dealer Plates.....	130.00
Porcine Dealer.....	100.00
Porcine Dealer Plates.....	55.00
Bovine Dealer.....	660.00
Bovine Dealer Plates.....	430.00

The above figures are from cash book receipts (moneys actually taken in within fiscal year 1984) and may not correlate directly with licenses issued (see individual program reports) since many licenses require preliminary inspections or requirements. These are reported as "pending".

SALES AND/OR AUCTION BARNs

Animals	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep & Goats	Horses	Total
Quarantine Station at Littleton	12,463	15,400	9,425	840	97	38,225
New England Commission Sales	7,547	9,307	1,540	3,975	66	22,435
Northampton Cooperative Auction	5,209	9,423	6,218	5,989	--	26,839
Total	25,219	34,130	17,183	10,804	163	87,499

1984 Fiscal

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information.

COUNTY	HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES AND PONIES	SWINE HERDS	SWINE HEADS	SHEEP	GOATS
BARNSTABLE	27	132	617	34	73	66	101
BERKSHIRE	360	8,036	944	72	202	562	200
BRISTOL	297	5,378	1,420	73	4,461	738	585
DUKES	31	439	171	17	56	353	94
ESSEX	130	2,614	2,720	45	843	810	321
FRANKLIN	332	10,118	862	60	493	815	241
HAMPDEN	179	3,339	715	27	277	723	156
HAMPSHIRE	343	9,971	1,278	45	2,202	1,391	239
MIDDLESEX	169	3,631	2,673	67	3,633	1,248	266
NANTUCKET							
NORFOLK	87	901	2,313	25	508	619	225
PLYMOUTH	145	5,281	1,185	51	1,153	349	266
SUFFOLK			64				
WORCESTER	627	14,969	2,405	74	5,835	1,788	729
TOTALS	2,727	64,809	17,367	590	19,736	9,462	3,423

Of the total number of cattle inspected, forty-two thousand six hundred (42,600) were grade and purebred dairy cows, heifers and calves; three thousand five hundred seventy-two (3,572) were grade and purebred steers and bulls. Of the total number of cattle inspected, eight thousand six hundred thirty-seven (8,637) were purebred and grade beef cows, heifers and calves.

Also there were many miscellaneous animals such as donkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, burros, llamas, oxen, buffalo, mules and deer.

GOATS

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new TB testing program goats will be tested at owner's request on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/83 - 6/30/84

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year of 1984 no reimbursement was made to owners.

Listed below is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of blood samples from cattle, swine, goats and sheep.

	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Reactors</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cattle	12,034	1	42	117	12,194
Swine	2,800	35	11	5	2,851
Goats	970			49	1,019
Sheep	1				1
Misc.*	6				6
	<u>15,811</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>16,071</u>

*Others: Hemolyzed, CV's, No
Sample, Broken Tube

*Misc.: Bison, ancoli, horses

MILK RING TESTS

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
6,604	10	58

Suspicious BRT's are investigated as part of an on-going surveillance system for cattle Brucellosis. Most investigations result in full-herd blood tests. All of these were negative in FY 1984.

CALFHOOD VACCINATION - STATE'S EXPENSE

Herds - 1,836
Head -10,751

BRUCELLOSIS VALIDATED HERDS: SWINE

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds:	41
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds:	762

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

With wild animal rabies on the increase in the mid-Atlantic states, and with the great increase in foreign travel, interest in rabies is high. The Division strongly recommends the use of rabies clinics and the maintenance of as high as possible percentage of properly vaccinated dogs and cats.

The brains of eight hundred and forty-four (844) animals were sent to Wasserman Laboratory for examination.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES
Bite Cases

Animals	Release Quarantined Animals	Number Destroyed Examined	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Bats			192	16	29
Cats	143	18	209		3
Chipmunks	1		4		
Cow			1		
Dogs	3,926	39	181		5
Ferrets			2		
Foxes	1		21		
Gerbils	3		1		
Goats			2		
Guinea Pigs	1		2		
Hamsters	8		5		
Heifers			1		
Horses			6		
Mice	2		9		1
Moles			1		
Mules			1		
Muskrats			1		
Opossums	1		3		
Rabbits	10		5		1
Racoons	3		63		1
Rats	3		9		1
Skunks	1		19		
Squirrels			42		
Voles			4		
Woodchucks			3		
TOTALS	4,103	57	787	16	41

PERMITS, LICENSES & VEHICLE PLATES ISSUED

Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine (section 14B of Chapter 129)	43
License to Deal in Porcine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	11
License to Deal in Bovine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	65
License to Operate a Guard Dog Business (section 39B of Chapter 129)	14
License to Operate a Pet Shop (section 39A of Chapter 129)	210
License to Deal in Equine Animals (section 45 of Chapter 129)	16
Equine Dealer Vehicle Plate (section 46 of Chapter 129)	26
Bovine & Porcine Dealer Vehicle Plates (section 40 of Chapter 129)	84 + 13 = 97

4,282 dairy cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased
& sold.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were five hundred fifteen (515) tuberculin herd tests, twenty-six thousand two hundred twenty-nine (26,229) individual animal tests applied to which seventy (70) were declared deviates. Upon comparative cervical retest, all were declared negative.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis free herds and the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Effective January 10, 1984, Massachusetts has attained Accredited-Free Status for Bovine Tuberculosis.

TOTALS AS OF JUNE 30, 1984IMPORTS

Canada	238
Connecticut	889
Indiana	2
Maine	647
Missouri	7
New Hampshire	634
New York	1,367
No. Carolina	1
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	316
Rhode Island	230
Tennessee	1
Vermont	400
Virginia	30
Wisconsin	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,766</u>

A total of five hundred fifty-nine (559) Permits
were issued.

Interstate certificates of health were issued on four thousand seventy-one (4,071) head of cattle; on one hundred thirty-four(134) sheep; on one hundred fifty-four (154) swine; on two hundred five (205) goats; on six(6) ducks.

CATTLE

<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
California	7	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	274	New Hampshire	383
Florida	83	New York	907
Georgia	46	Ohio	4
Idaho	17	Oregon	27
Illinois	2	Pennsylvania	215
Indiana	28	Puerto Rico	115
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	273
Kentucky	52	Texas	10
Maine	59	Vermont	963
Maryland	538	Virginia	43
Minnesota	2	Washington	1
Missouri	51	Wisconsin	12

Total - 4,071

SHEEP

Connecticut	5
Illinois	16
Indiana	5
Maine	19
Missouri	20
New Hampshire	34
New Jersey	5
New York	26
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	1
	<u>134</u>

SWINE

Colorado	3
Connecticut	45
Maine	4
New Hampshire	13
Pennsylvania	53
Puerto Rico	2
Rhode Island	16
Vermont	18
	<u>154</u>

GOATS

Connecticut	1
Florida	8
Georgia	1
Indiana	1
New Hampshire	2
New York	56
Puerto Rico	135
Tennessee	1
	<u>205</u>

DUCKS

Hawaii	6
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CERTIFICATE OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

During the fiscal year 1984, we have issued two hundred twenty-three (223) Certificates of Equine Examination for three hundred ninety-two (392) horses leaving the state of Massachusetts for shows, fairs, races and sales.

We received seven hundred fifteen (715) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand six hundred (1,600) horses entering the state of Massachusetts for exhibition, racing, breeding and for purchase by Massachusetts horsemen. One thousand one hundred eighty (1,180) horses came from thirty-nine (39) states on five hundred forty-six (546) certificates and four hundred twenty (420) horses on one hundred sixty-nine (169) certificates came from the following nine (9) countries: Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and West Germany.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984

COUNTIES	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	TOTALS
Barnstable	358		358
Berkshire	576	1	576
Bristol	731		731
Dukes	125		125
Essex	1538		1538
Franklin	514		514
Hampden	1964	2	1964
Hampshire	976		976
Middlesex	1957	1	1958
Nantucket	9		9
Norfolk	1088		1088
Plymouth	951		951
Suffolk	785		785
Worcester	1494	1	1494
Totals	13,066	5	13,071

LICENSING OF RIDING INSTRUCTORS, RIDING SCHOOLS

AND EQUINE DEALERS/TRANSPORTERS

The licenses for riding instructors and riding stables, required by Chapter 128, Sections 2A and 2B, are issued for April 1st through March 31st. Renewals are required yearly before the March 31st expiration date.

In fiscal '84, 246 riding instructor applications were requested. One hundred twenty (120) applications were completed, most from new applicants, some from previous license holders. Sixty-two (62) of last years instructors did not renew, five (5) requests for advancement from beginner to intermediate were processed. Four (4) were approved, one refused. Two (2) requests for level change from intermediate to advanced were received, one was approved, one was refused.

During this year, changing the exam format seems to have had positive feedback and impact on the riding instructor program.

FY '84 BREAKDOWN FOR RIDING INSTRUCTORS

136 Applications at \$10.00	\$ 1,360.00
1007 Licenses (new & renewal) At \$15.00	\$15,105.00
3 Duplicates at \$2.00	\$ 6.00
Total	<u>\$16,441.00</u>

Stable licenses are issued for stables whose activities include riding instruction rental or lease of horses, hay rides, pony rides, and camps.

Camps were inspected more carefully during 1984, resulting in an improvement at several facilities, better care for camp animals, and greater awareness of safety and standards by camp leaders.

One stable license was revoked after a proper hearing. A court case is now in progress following the filing of a complaint for the continued operation of this stable without a license,

The riding instructor and stable licensing programs have served to put a floor under the quality of instructors in this state, and the quality of animal care and safety standards in commercial stables.

FY '84 BREAKDOWN FOR STABLES

284 renewal and new license at \$50.00	\$14,200.00
8 Non-profit at \$0	\$ 0.00
1 duplicate at \$2.00	\$ 2.00
7 pending	
	<u>\$14,202.00</u>

The licenses for Equine Dealers/Transporters, required by Chapter 129, Section 45, were issued for the first time. The licensing year is from November 1st to October 31st. Sixteen (16) dealers received licenses, but this number should increase with awareness of the necessity for a license among dealers.

This law places an undue burden on the small amount of private mileage allowed for these regulations. Without the availability of a state car, or a sizeable increase in the private mileage allotment, it may be impossible to enforce this licensing procedure properly.

At this point, one year into licensure this program is difficult to assess. The law itself covers the basic problem, which is to outlaw the use of inhumane animal transporting vehicles. However, the cost of the licensing does not appear to add to the success of the law itself.

FY '84 BREAKDOWN FOR EQUINE DEALERS/TRANSPORTERS

9 licenses	at \$50.00	\$450.00
7 licenses	at \$ 5.00	35.00
27 plates	at \$ 5.00	<u>130.00</u>
		\$615.00

POULTRY DIVISION REPORT

July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984

During the past fiscal year, 174 surveillance visits were made to egg handlers registered under the Egg Products Inspection Act by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The State was reimbursed \$14,280 for performing this service.

At the retail level 3476 lots of eggs were inspected for correct labeling and standards of quality and size, which must be displayed on the containers. Violation of egg laws were found in 38 lots.

Poultry services performed are -

One hundred sixty-five State Institution Inspections were made with 1430 cases of eggs being examined. Of this number, 134 cases were rejected as not meeting the bid specifications of the Commonwealth.

Inspectors were on hand at 36 Fairs and Poultry Shows to inspect birds for clinical symptoms of illness and/or disease, and to determine compliance of the exhibitors with the Pullorum-Typhoid program.

Under the National Poultry Improvement Plan 75,785 blood samples were collected and tested for evidence of Pullorum-Typhoid disease and found negative. Also 114,827 blood samples were tested for evidence of Mycoplasma Gallisepticum. The negative results of these tests enabled our Massachusetts poultry breeders to export 698,389 baby chicks and 17,490 dozen hatching eggs to foreign buyers.

Late summer of 1983 the poultry industry of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and all or part of the surrounding counties experienced the beginning of a devastating outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza with the eventual loss of 16 million birds. An area consisting of 5500 square miles was placed under quarantine.

Actions taken by Massachusetts to protect the Poultry Farm follows:

The Animal Health Division of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture placed a ban on exhibiting poultry at Fairs and Poultry Shows. That and restrictions on the movement of live poultry in and out of the State, along with meetings thruout the State with egg producers, hatcheries and show bird flock owners. With their understanding and cooperation we managed to keep Avian Influenza out of Massachusetts.

The Department lost the services of one Lawrence Nixon through illness and eventual retirement.

Harvey H. Smith
Supervisor of Poultry and Products

1984
EGG SURVAIL. WORK SHEET

274	4	0	544	16	120	7	4	22,436	4,404	60 doz.	7910	2401-MS	10	5	1
74	4	1	143	10	85	2	10	106,669	13,541	---	10,780		12	-	-
77	1	0	153	14	203	2	16	76,760	11,136	---	10,333		31	0	0
325	2	0	648	19	148	11	5	65,260	8,736	---	2,575		0	-	1
316	1	0	631	11	88	3	1	34,870	8,541	---	5,230		19	-	1
265	2	0	528	15	134	34	0	61,550	8,213	6990 doz.	2,883		26	1	1
354	2	0	706	12	104	9	0	45,067	5,612	3240 doz.	6,518		0	0	0
255	4	0	506	15	111	18	0	36,808	5,683	120 doz.	9,560		11	0	0
365	5	0	725	12	104	13	0	36,300	4,460	---	3,207		30	0	0
467	4	2	928	13	108	8	0	30,044	3,291	600 doz.	NONE		6	0	0
305	1	2	607	12	82	12	0	37,424	4,527	5160 doz.	11,187		23	0	0
399	1	2	795	16	43	15	0	59,806	7,251	1320. doz.	5,602		16	0	0
3,476	31	7	6,914	165	1,430	134	36	612,994	85,395	17,490 doz.	75,785		174	6	4

TOTALS

U.S.D.A. SCHOOL LUNCH PRG.
LOADS INSPECTED

FY-84 STATE VEHICLE REPORT

For the first time in the Annual Report, the Division of Animal Health has decided to enter information on dealing with the State Cars used by our field staff of, four (4) Poultry inspectors, one (1) Chief Poultry Inspector, three (3) Cattle inspectors, three (3) Veterinarians and one (1) Chief Veterinarian. These men require and depend on the use of these cars a great deal and have no other means of transportation, except of course for their own personal vehicles, which on occasion we've had to resort to.

Under the rules of Motor Vehicle Management Bureau, we help to supervise and maintain the proper use of the cars, this year the up-keep alone has been quite a chore, we've had a great deal of changes. A major swapping of vehicles, four brand new vehicles were issued, two departures, two accidents, one inoperable, and many, many necessary repairs. Change-overs, new rules and regulations have been obtained by both the Division of Animal Health and Motor Vehicle Management Bureau.

Breakdown

1245	82 Aries K	Mark Browning	1276	84 Celebrity Dr. Brielman
T262	82 Aries K	Glenn Harris	5540	84 Celebrity Dr. LaBranche
1264	82 Aries K	Francis DeWitt	5541	84 Celebrity H. Midura
1270	81 Aries K	Edward Hageman	5659	84 Celeb. Harvey Smith
1271	82 Ford Fairmont	Dr. John Sickles	5681	81 Aries Thomas Falter
1274	81 Aries K	Richard LaBranche	5852	80 Aspen Michael Bastien

Total Amount of miles by all cars, 253,389.0

Repairs - only counted by us if the work was \$25.00 or above, minor repairs have immediate access, like oil, lube, fluids etc.

1245	-	\$	219.95
1262	-	\$	1,694.00
1264	-	\$	35.71
1269	-	\$	432.85
1270	-	\$	216.40
1274	-	\$	176.26
1269	-	\$	1,412.68
5540	-	\$	12.20
5659	-	\$	438.45
5852	-	\$	1,263.85
Total		\$	5,902.35

Accidents-

Thomas Falter 1239 81 Aries K- Totaled
Dr. Daryl Smiley 1262 82 Aries- Repaired

Retirement-

Lawrence Nixon- Poultry Inspector 6/84
Dr. Daryl Smiley- Cattle- 8/84

Inoperable use-

Car 1269 79 Concorde- too great a deal of work.
Glenn Harris (Driver) is now using car 1262.